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played tricks with the sex of the parties and so obscured the case that the real facts can only be obtained from the record. The informal character of the reports is constantly in evidence. SPIGURNEL, J., reproves BACON for an unskillful exception and gives him a lesson in pleading (p. 33). When the same BACON blunders again, we read that he "was blamed" (*fust blame*) by the serjeants, and the reporter censures him in a note (p. 85). Even the great SRONORE is guilty of careless pleading and his colleague TOUDEBY is put to great difficulty to extricate the defendant (p. 79). Judicial repartee is not absent. METINGHAM, C. J., retorts very pointedly to counsel who uses the vernacular expression "fitz al people" instead of the technical phrase "*filius nullius*" (*Tank v. Kady*, p. 59). The editor's comment (Introduction, p. xviii) upon the purpose of the demandant's counsel in making the particular allegation in this case is misleading. He appears to congratulate him on raising a question which threw the case out of court.

The Introduction discusses several matters that will be of interest to students of legal history. From the report of *Capedot v. Baynton* (pp. 41-2), the editor is able to throw new light upon an obscure statement of GLANVILL's which has puzzled commentators. GLANVILL remarks that the assize of mortdancesthorpe does not lie in respect of tenements held by burgage tenure, inasmuch as another assize has been established for that purpose. (GLANVILL, lib. xiii, cap. ii.) Hitherto the name of the assize has been unknown. (*e. g.* see POLLOCK AND MAITLAND, H. E. L. (2nd ed.) II: 330.) It appears that it was the Assize of Fresh Force, and accordingly the editor gives a careful account of it (pp. xxxvi-xl). Again there is an interesting excursus (pp. xl-xlvi) dealing with the salaries of the Justices and the fees of the Clerks. Mr. BOLLAND has been able to present exact figures from an examination of the *Liberate* Rolls. When one learns that a Chief Justice received but £40 a year and a puisne about half that amount and that their salaries were frequently in arrear, it is not difficult to see why the judges in the time of Edward I increased their meagre salaries by means illicit and even criminal. The Introduction concludes with a discussion of a number of matters of minor importance. There is an interesting note upon the meaning of the unusual word "eel," which has been misapprehended by the editor of the official *Statutes of the Realm*. The curious reader will be pleased to learn that in the time of Edward II the value of a hare was less than half that of a rabbit (p. xlix); no doubt he will also relish the antique receipt for cooking a hare, which the diligence of the editor has rescued from an ancient cookery book ("*The Forme of Cury*"). It calls for quantities of "almandes unblanched \* \* \* powder fort, vynegar and salt."

W. T. B.

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A TREATISE ON AMERICAN ADVOCACY, by Alexander H. Robbins, Professor of Advocacy and Legal Ethics in the St. Louis University Institute of Law. St. Louis: Central Law Journal Company, 1913, pp. xvi, 336.

It is very difficult to review a work on advocacy. The subject is vague and shadowy and offers slight opportunity for original thinking. For eigh-

teen hundred years the literature of advocacy has added little to the elaborate treatise of Quintilian, except to apply the old principles to new situations. The book under review is a brief and well written exposition of familiar ideas. In the main it is a reprint of Richard HARRIS' "Hints on Advocacy," with some new chapters added relating to office-work and preparation for trial, briefs and arguments, and legal ethics, with a cursory account of the status of the lawyer in England and America. To a student about to embark upon the unknown sea of a professional career such a book as this ought to furnish interesting and profitable reading. Of course no instructions on how to examine and cross-examine witnesses, or how to employ or meet the flippant, the dogged, the nervous, the cunning, the stupid, the professional, or the lying witness, or how to convince the court or charm the jury, can do more than stimulate the imagination and the ingenuity of the young lawyer. But such results are good as far as they go, and a book which does this in an attractive way is not without educational value.

E. R. S.